THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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LIBR... BOM... BRA... OF... ROYAL ASIA...

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST JULY.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in commenting upon Count Kalnoky's speech in the Austrian Delegation, states that Russia has always upheld the autonomy of the Balkan States. The *Journal* invites Servia to resume her intimate traditional union with Russia.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Panama Canal Bill empowering the Liquidator of the Company to place 800,000 unissued bonds at any price he can obtain for maintaining the work pending the examination of the question of the final completion of the Canal.

THE *Rangoon Times* says that Mr. Colquhoun, Deputy Commissioner for the ruby mines, has been suspended by the Government of India. Mr. Browning, from Pokokku, relieves him.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuance for another year of a fifth puisne judge at the Madras High Court, and, whilst expressing satisfaction at the reduction during the past year of the number of cases on the files of the court, hopes that by the expiration of the further term for which the additional judge has been sanctioned, the arrears of the Court may be so far worked off as to render the further continuance of the additional aid unnecessary.

THE English papers, says the *Bombay Gazette*, are now discussing Lord Reay's successor in earnest. They point out that, as the term of office of the present Governor of Bombay expires in the autumn, it is quite time an appointment was made, and that Lord Reay was nominated as early as May in the year he was appointed. "Time was—not many years ago"—writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, "when Lord Randolph Churchill was wont, it is said, to tell friends who speculated on his future that it might culminate in some such splendid exile as this. Although he has now but few political followers in the House of Commons, it would be regarded as a mistake and misfortune were he to leave politics for such a term. No name is mentioned with any confidence for the appointment." Let us hope Lord Reay will not yet be taken away from us. If any one deserves an extension of the term of his office, it is surely the present Governor of Bombay.

THE works at the Ghaggar which crosses the track of the proposed Delhi-Kalka railway, have been stopped, owing to the force of the stream, swollen by the rainfall of the hills. It was hoped that trains would be running between Kalka and Umballa by November next, but it has now become doubtful whether another year will see the line completed.

THE Secretary of State's despatch on the excise question is now being circulated among the local Governments, that will duly report as to the results of their akbari administration. The public will anxiously wait for their reports.

LANGUAGE OF THE UMBRELLA.—We all know that there is a language of nature. Every sentimental girl (without counting the botanist) is acquainted with the language of flowers. But it has remained for a recent writer to indicate the language of umbrellas. To place your umbrellas in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners; an umbrella carried over the woman, the man getting nothing but the dripping of the rain, signifies courtship; when the man has the umbrella and the woman the dripping, it indicates marriage; to carry it at angle under the arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you; to put a cotton umbrella by the side of a silk one means "exchange is no robbery;" to lend an umbrella may be interpreted, "I am a fool;" to carry an umbrella just high enough to tear out men's eyes and knock off men's hats signifies "I am a woman." In this way languages may be multiplied *ad infinitum*. A fine occupation for idlers!

SOME other parts of the Jynthee bridge near Madhupore have also given way, so that it will probably be impossible to cross anything more than the mail bags, for some days to come.

TUESDAY, 2ND JULY.

LORD CROSS has addressed a despatch to the Madras Government, on the subject of the rules to be observed as to the pay and allowances of British officers whose services have been lent to the Native States of India. The immediate occasion of the despatch seems to have been the case of an officer appointed to the Hyderabad Mining Company, who had acted under the impression that he was at liberty to make his own arrangements with the Nizam's government, as to the remuneration he was to receive therefrom, and was not in any way bound by the rules that prohibit officers of the British government investing, or speculating, in commercial undertakings in the districts in which they are employed. Lord Cross has modified the rules hitherto existing on the subject, and has ordered that any British officer employed by a Native State, or by an Indian municipality, railway, or other company, shall receive only such remuneration as may be sanctioned by the Government of India, acting on his behalf. He has further ruled that officers whose services are so lent, shall be subject to the general and disciplinary rules, applicable to such officers on active service under their own—that is the British Government. These rules will be an effective check on the vagaries and unbridled freedom of officers lent to Native States.

WRITING on "Speech and Song" in the June number of the *Contemporary Review*, Sir Morell Mackenzie remarks: "The speaker should take the greatest care of his voice which is the instrument both of his usefulness and of his fame, but of course it is not always easy for him to do so. Still he should if possible make it a rule not to speak when his voice is hoarse or fatigued, and when he has a great oratorical effort to make he should reserve himself for it. Tobacco, alcohol, and fiery condiments of all kinds are best avoided by those who are to speak much, or at least they should be used in strict moderation. I feel bound to warn speakers addicted to the "herb" nicotian against cigarettes. Like tippling, the effect of cigarette smoking is cumulative, and the slight but constant absorption of tobacco juice and smoke makes the practice far more noxious in the long-run than any other form of smoking. Cigarette smokers (those at least who inhale the smoke, and do not merely puff it "from the lips outwards," as Carlyle would say) are often in a state of chronic narcotic poisoning. Even if it does not kill the body, it too often kills or greatly impairs the victim's working efficiency and usefulness in life." Smokers will laugh at this solemn admonition.

THE *Times of India*,, which had for many years been the property of the late General Nassau Lees, has been purchased conjointly by Mr. H. Curwen, the Editor, and Mr. C. E. Kane, the general manager, of that paper. Both gentlemen have been on the staff of the journal for some time; and it may be remembered that in his will General Nassau Lees distinctly enjoined on the administrators of his estate the duty of dealing with them liberally, on account of their long and faithful services, should it be considered necessary to sell the paper, which he valued at five lakhs of rupees. Both Mr. Curwen and Mr. Kane are to be congratulated upon the acquisition of this property. The value of their services is highly appreciated in the journalistic world.

LEAVING Teheran early in May, Sir Donald Wallace struck the southern shore of the Caspian and made for Uzun Aida, the starting point of the Trans-Caspian Railway. He travelled along the line to Askabad, Merv and Bokhara, and left the latter place for Samarkand on the 18th May. Thence he was to go to Tashkend, and he must by this time have seen the principal places of interest in the Russian territory, east of the Caspian. Is Sir Donald on a political mission? Time will show.

A STATEMENT was recently published, announcing that Mr. Gladstone had been offered £5,000 by an American syndicate for a series of twenty-five short articles on subjects of current interest. Mr. Gladstone declined the flattering proposition in his usual style. "At my age," he wrote, "the stock of brain power does not wax, but wanes, and the public calls upon my time leave me only a fluctuating residue to dispose of. All idea of a series of efforts is, therefore, I have finally decided, wholly beyond my power to embrace."

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JULY.

THE Dewan of Travancore, Mr. P. Rana Rao, gives a very good account of the State in his administration report for last year. The condition of the finances is as satisfactory as could be wished. The revenue was the highest on record—Rs.71,15,000, and after defraying the special expenditure of over a lakh caused by the Maharajah's visit to Bombay and Madras, a surplus of a lakh and-a quarter was carried to the credit of the State. Every source of revenue showed an increase in 1887-88, and the receipts from the land advanced by over 6 per cent. At the same time, other indications of prosperity were not wanting. Travancore, unlike India, is in the fortunate position of having the balance of trade in her favour, and of receiving imports nearly twice the value that she exports.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Punjab Government for the administration of the Bilaspore State during the minority of Tika Biji Chand. We wish the officers entrusted with the work of administration will look more to the real benefit of the State than to shadowy advantages by which the State gains nothing. Above all, the Chief should receive a sound education.

THE loss by Exchange is illustrated by the following calculations of a Bombay paper:—"In the Budget Estimates of the Government of India for the current official year, Exchange has been calculated at the rate of 1s. 4 38d. per rupee, and any falling off from the figure will tend to derange the calculations of the Finance Minister. During the first two months (April and May) of the official year, the highest weekly average was 1s. 4-29d., and the lowest 1s. 4-22d., and the net result of the two months' operations is that, in drawing on India for the gross sum of Rs. 4,14,49,000, the Indian Exchequer has lost Rs 11,29,000 over and above the loss involved in taking the Exchange at 1s. 4-38d., and the Finance Minister's calculations are upset to that extent. In other words, the vagaries of Exchange in two months absorbed eleven-seventeenths of the special contribution made by the Bombay Government in 1889-90 to meet the exigencies of Imperial Finance. This small illustration is sufficient to show how great must be the anxiety of Sir David Barbour to push forward the theory of bi-metallism, and illustrate the absolute necessity there is for a uniformity of standard of value between India and England whether that standard is monometallic or bi-metallic." If Sir David Barbour had his own way, the exchange difficulty would have been within measurable limits. The supreme indifference of English and Continental financiers on the subject of bi-metallism is very much to be deplored.

LORD HERSCHELL, late Lord Chancellor of England, who had been out to India during the last cold weather, thus referred to India in a speech on the occasion of the Anderson dinner of the P. & O. Company:—

"Our very success in India, the mode in which we have brought it about, and the facility with which we have laboured, and with which we have put an end to the strife and warfare which was constantly occurring, has, however, made the Government of India more difficult than it would have been from the mere fact that our officials have now become to be recognised by the people so much as a matter of course, that they have long ceased to regard them in the light they were formerly looked upon. With the same policy in the future, that we have had in the past—a wise and prudent policy with, at the same time, a genuine thought and care for native sympathies we need have no fear."

Noble thoughts nobly expressed.

THERE is one passage in Lady Dilke's letter on India and Indian Missions, which deserves to be quoted. Lady Dilke observes:—"It is only by making ourselves one with the people that the people can ever feel one with us, and the creation of a bond of union between ruled and rulers shall offer a stronger resistance to the advance of foreign foes than the weight of our sceptre and the sharpness of our sword." Sage counsels, indeed. "Care for native sympathies" and "a bond of union between ruled and rulers" are what are essentially necessary for the good government of the country.

AYUB KHAN, who is on his way into the interior of Cashmere, has arrived at Srinuggur.

THURSDAY, 4TH JULY.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first two months of the current financial year, has amounted to Rs. 27,70,000, as against Rs. 22,93,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

DURING the month of June, 1889, forty-five thousand six hundred and twelve persons visited the Indian Museum. Of Natives there were 31,415 males and 13,435 females, and of Europeans 582 males and 180 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 22 days on which the Museum was open to the general public was 2,073.

TRIFLING as Delagoa Railway question by itself is it threatens to assume proportions beyond its measure. It appears that an English Company, known as the Delagoa Railway Company obtained certain concessions from the Portuguese Government which, however, were withdrawn by reason of the railway not being completed within the stipulated time. A grievance was made of this as usual by the trading public of England, and the authorities were so far moved as to be induced to send a gun boat immediately to proceed to the Delagoa Bay. It was stated that, owing to the urgent representations made by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Portuguese Government was disposed to submit the Delagoa Railway question to arbitration. But the latest advices from Delagoa Bay state that the Portuguese have seized the railway, and uprooted the rails, a policeman fired at an English engine-driver, and several employes of the railway have been arrested. The Portuguese accounts, however, deny that an English engine driver was ever fired at. The British Admiralty telegraphed instructions to the commanders at the Cape and Indian stations that diplomacy only would be used in regard to these difficulties; while in the House of Commons (July 2) Sir James Ferguson, in reply to a question, said that England held Portugal liable to make good the losses sustained by British subjects and that legal action would be taken to recover the value of the Railway property destroyed.

THE *Russki Invalid* states that English goods are beginning to be driven out of the Bokharan market by Russia, owing to the construction of the Transcaspian line to that State. Russian trade with Afghanistan has also shown a marked increase of late.

IT is now definitely settled that the fifth National Congress shall be held in Bombay on the 26th December next. A Congress reception committee is being organised.

THE Gaekwar's new palace at Baroda is, we learn, now within measurable distance of completion. "It has been eight years a building The building, which is faced with stone throughout, is architecturally described as in the late florid style of Upper India with a large admixture of Gujerati details. The proportions are immense. It presents a facade of over 500 feet in length, and the durbar hall has a clear span flat roof of 54 feet, which must be one of the largest in India This great room is covered with an elaborate enamelled iron ceiling executed in coloured arabesques separated by moulded gold ribbing. The floor and walls are about to be inlaid with marble and enamelled mosaic work, for which purpose a number of Italian workmen have been brought out to Baroda. The total cost of the building, exclusive of the expensive interior decorations, will amount to 25 lakhs, and it is thus the largest and most costly modern structure in India." Could not the Gaekwar be satisfied with pure Indian work, done by Indian workmen?

A BERLIN paper writes as follows: "The new Indian Merchandise Marks Act came into force on the 1st of April last. The Act in question is almost identical with the English law. As could be foreseen, the new Act has had particularly disagreeable consequences for the importers of German tools and other steel goods, bearing English trade marks. Already many such shipments have been confiscated according to the *Manchester Guardian*, as the goods bore marks not in accordance with the actual place of origin. German manufacturers of steel goods have endeavoured, with a good deal of success, to export their goods to India through the medium of English export houses, the name of the latter by request being placed on the tools, etc. Doubts are entertained whether the new law will be of benefit to the English manufacturers or to German industry; but what seems clear to us is that as soon as German goods abroad come to be known as such, the effect of the law will be to remove the unjustified prejudice which exists in India in favour of English goods and against German ones." There is no doubt that there is such prejudice. If the new Act produces the effect desired, Germany will have nothing to complain against the Act.

FRIDAY, 5TH JULY.

THERE is a talk of Lord Lansdowne visiting the Khyber Pass and also Quetta and the Khojakh tunnel works in the autumn. If His Excellency does so, we hope he will have grounds to be satisfied that the frontier has been made impregnable and that there is no need now for further expenditure on the frontier works.

THE Poona Fine Arts Exhibition will be held towards the end of September next.

THE annual report on the Police administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the year 1888 has been published. The number of cognizable offences has considerably increased as compared with the two previous years. The number of persons arrested and summoned during the year was 69,377 as compared with 55,175 in 1887. The number of persons convicted was 61,865 against 48,334; the percentage of convictions during the two years being 94·68 and 92·05 in cognizable offences, and 71·12 and 78·58 in non-cognizable offences in 1888 and 1887 respectively. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,22,523, property to the value of Rs. 59,401 being recovered. Thirteen offences relating to coin were reported against twenty-five in 1887. There were six murders against two. True cases of burglary fell from 164 in 1887 to 133 in the year under review. There was a satisfactory decrease of 148 theft cases as compared with 1887, and of 117 as compared with the average of the preceding four years. There were 84 cases of suicide in the Town and Suburbs as compared with 65 in 1887 and the number of accidental deaths was 351 against 283. The total cost of the Town Police was Rs. 4,60,302 against Rs 4,72,168 in 1887, and that of the Suburban Police Rs. 1,60,066 against Rs. 1,55,676.

MR. DYER, of Bombay, having abused the Magistrate of Patna and the Calcutta High Court to his heart's content, has now taken to vilifying the Government of India, whose despatch to the Secretary of State expressing disapproval of his action he describes as "fraudulent." A variety of other offensive and abusive terms are employed which it would be waste of time to repeat. A contemporary very aptly remarks: "The ravings of a person who is in a minority of one amongst a population of some 300 millions living under the Government he attacks are not of much interest or consequence to anybody. The ridiculously exaggerated character of his charges robs them of all force." Verily, Mr. Dyer is a unique character.

RUMOURS are current that a serious disagreement has taken place between Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and her Prime Minister Moonshi Imtiaz Ali Khan, owing to his inability to carry out all the instructions of Moulvie Siddik Hassan, who seems to have now emerged from his seclusion and assumed an active part in the administration of the State. It was even given out by the Urdu newspapers of the North-West, that the minister would be shortly required to resign his post. It is not yet known how far these rumours are founded on fact. But a paragraph is just going round to the effect that Moonshi Imtiaz Ali has arrived at his home at Kakory near Lucknow! Bhopal is a hot-bed of intrigue, but the Munshi knows very well how to meet the intriguers with their own weapons. Then how is it that he has been represented to be unable to stand his ground in a place where his well-known tact and skill should have smoothed all difficulties?

THE Bombay Government have been the first of all Local Governments to reply to the Circular letter of the Government of India on the Police organisation. The report of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge on the cognate subject of Jail administration is now under consideration. A decision hereon will be undertaken in the usual course by the Home Department.

A VERY serious complaint, says the *Morning Post*, is lodged against Major Barr, the Resident in Gwalior. Major Barr is said to have gone to the Council Chamber with a stick in his hand, and publicly scolded the President and the members on a matter, which related merely to the internal affairs of the State. We are loath to believe such a report, but the Foreign Office ought to inquire into the matter.

LADY LANSDOWNE presided at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, held on Wednesday before last at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla. Sir J. B. Lyall took his seat as a member of the committee for the first time.

IN Sind and Beluchistan, the Duffern fund, it is said, has met with very cordial support. A hospital is shortly to be opened at Kurrachi, and steps are being taken for the founding of a new branch at Quetta.

SATURDAY 6TH JULY.

WITH reference to the scheme for carrying out vaccination operations in India entirely from the calf, the *Pioneer* says that "there is one obstacle not to be lost sight of, namely, the calves. Much difficulty, it appears, is experienced even now on this head, the cow-owners in many places having the strongest objections to lend their animals for the operation, alleging that they frequently die from its effects. This is probably an exaggeration, but there is enough risk about the process to warrant their reluctance, for unless great care is exercised in handling the calf it is likely to suffer, and the after-effects of the vaccination, it seems, often tell upon the young animals in the form of what is known as secondary fever. At some stations during last cold weather extensive vaccination operations had to be put in practice in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox, and it was found most difficult to procure calves for the purpose. An arrangement was at last made with the *gwalas* that they should receive a rupee for every calf operated on, and three in case of its death, but even on these terms considerable pressure had to be exercised to obtain a sufficient number for the purpose. It seems evident, then, that if the calf is to be taken as the sole basis of vaccination work throughout India, the Government must be prepared to face considerable extra expenditure for the sake of propitiating the cattle-owners." No one would grudge the expenditure if the results be really as favorable as they are represented to be.

THE Secretary of State has passed an order that in future no Bombay High Court Judge shall be eligible for the local Council.

THE case for the prosecution in the Dacca defamation case against the *Dacca Prokash* terminated on the 1st instant. The witnesses on whom the prosecution relied to prove express malice were not in attendance, notwithstanding warrants had been issued for their apprehension. The Counsel closed the prosecution to avoid further adjournments, and the Magistrate framed charges in respect of each alleged libel The accused pleaded not guilty, and the case is adjourned to the 11th, when witnesses for the defence will be called.

REPORTS are current in England that the Secretary of State has declined to sanction the proposal of the Government of India for the settlement of the Deccan Mining business.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burmah has applied to the Indian Government for sixteen European surveyors. The demand will be met from survey parties recessing in Puna.

THE Government of Bombay, in acknowledging the petition against the abolition of the Coroner's office, say that they have already taken steps in the sense desired by the petitioners and decided not to abolish the coronership.

THE judicial member of the Cashmere Council has drafted a number of new Acts and Regulations for the State. Among others he has completed Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, a Cashmere Penal Code, Small Cause Courts Act (which has been passed), Limitation Act, and Judicial Circulars.

THE *Home News* has reason to believe that, in the scheme now under consideration at the India Office for the reorganisation of the public service of India, and to which Sir John Gorst alluded in the debate on the 31st ultimo, the claims of the civil engineers will be taken into consideration in the light of the Public Service Committee's Report. It is well known that the Committee, following the example of successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State, report in favour of the civil engineers; and it was to them that Sir John Gorst referred when he said "nothing could be more detrimental to the interests of existing officers than the appointment of this committee" proposed by Sir Roper Lethbridge, because such a committee would indefinitely postpone a settlement of their claims.

IT is said that the Government have sanctioned an inquiry into the charges brought against Dr. G. C. Hall, Superintendent, Naini Jail, for the ill-treatment of Captain Hearsey when he was prisoner in his custody. We are glad that Captain Hearsey will now have an opportunity of proving his allegations.

THE old question of whether a Barrister can sue for the recovery of his fees, has again cropped up in the Small Cause Court at Madras, where a Barrister has brought an action against a Native to recover Rs. 750 as fees. This case has been adjourned to the 13th of August, when it is to be argued by Counsel.

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 9*th Inst.*, 7½ P. M.

Subject : Discovery, and First Fruits, of Voltaic Electricity.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Wednesday* the 10*th Inst.* at 4 P. M.

Subject : Theory of Potential. General Properties of Potential.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the 11*th Inst.* at 5½ P. M.

Subject : Mercurous and Mercuric Salts.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I.E, on *Thursday* the 11*th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Inertia of Matter.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the 13*th Inst* at 4 P. M.

Subject : Hydrogen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 6th, 1889 *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1889.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL.

THE Bill which has been introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council to amend the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881 is a very comprehensive measure. Provisions have been introduced in it, which will vitally affect the well-being of the landholders of the Province. The Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite, the member in charge of the Bill, in moving for leave to introduce it, gave an exhaustive review of the past history of the measure. The points touched on by him are of the utmost importance not only to the landholders of the Central Provinces, but to the landholding classes in all parts of the country. There can be no two opinions on the question that the amendment of a fundamental law like the Land-revenue Act of a province ought only to be undertaken on strong grounds of necessity or expediency, and that in any case nothing should be done to undermine or invalidate principles which had been accepted after full discussion and confirmed by the legislature. It is freely admitted that, taken as a whole, the system embodied in the present Land-revenue Act is well-suited to the requirements of the province, and that nothing like radical alteration of the law is anywhere required. That being the case, we cannot understand why the Act should be amended at all. Measures like these always revolutionize people's ideas regarding their rights and privileges, and have a most beneful effect on the economic condition of the country. It will be necessary to follow Mr. Crosthwaite to understand his arguments.

The most important change in the Bill is with respect to *sir*-land. By the Tenancy Act of 1883 a proprietor has rights in his '*sir*-land' which he has not in other land. He can at his pleasure enhance the rent of the tenant of '*sir*-land' or eject him. The definition given in the Land-revenue Act of 1881 made the following descriptions of land to be *sir*-land:—"first, the land recorded as *sir* at the last settlement; secondly, land which the proprietor had cultivated himself for twelve consecutive years; and, thirdly, waste-land which the proprietor had broken up and cultivated for six consecutive years. "Now, it was obvious that, if the proprietor could make land *sir* by cultivating it for twelve years, he could in the course of time, by ejecting tenants and cultivating their land for twelve years, convert nearly the whole village-lands into *sir*-lands. Once having made land *sir* the proprietor can let with an express reservation of his sir-rights to a tenant and so keep it *sir*. It is also found that by a system of cultivating the land in partnership with a raiyat the proprietor can manage to farm a large area himself. The proprietor supplies the seed or part of the labour or only the land, and shares the produce with the raiyat. The tenants of *sir*-land being unprotected against enhancement and ejectment, there exists a powerful incentive to evict tenants and to convert the land into *sir*. The tendency of the law is, therefore, to promote a contest between landlords and tenants which may have a most injurious effect." We do not approve of the change proposed. It will take away the undoubted privilege which the landlord has hitherto enjoyed. The *sir*-lands are the home-farms of the landlords, and to interfere with them is to interfere with rights which are highly valued. Our apprehension is that the proposed change will make the relations more strained than they are at present. In parts of the provinces, it is said, the struggle to make the raiyati lands *sir*-lands has already begun. The contest between the landlord and tenant is strongest, we are told, where the proprietary right in the land has passed to the money-lending classes, who are not restrained by old customs and the kindly relations which existed between the old land-holding families and their tenants. Even if the facts be as they are represented to be, it would be most unwise to punish the old land-holding families for the delinquencies of the money-lending classes. We admit at once that in conferring proprietary rights in the Central Provinces it was never the intention of the Government to destroy the rights of the tenants. But it was certainly the intention of Government to *preserve* the rights which the landlords possessed from time immemorial. We have, therefore, good grounds for stating that the definition proposed would give great dissatisfaction to the land-holding classes. The proposal to amend the definition, Mr. Crosthwaite tells us, has not been adopted without the most anxious consideration on the part of Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Fuller, the Settlement Commissioner; but it is considered that without the amendment the contest between landlord and tenant, which has already commenced, cannot be put a stop to, and that the respective rights of the landlord and the tenant cannot be preserved. We feel it our duty to tell Mr. Mackenzie that the change recommended by him, instead of putting a stop to, would enhance tenfold, the difficulties which he at present experiences, and the poor tenants will be the sufferers at the end. The Bill proposes to leave to the landlords as *sir*-land all land recorded as *sir* at the last settlement, all land which they have been cultivating for twelve years when this Bill becomes law and all waste-land which they have broken up and cultivated for six years; and, except with respect to land which has been unoccupied by the proprietor for six years when this Bill becomes law, it further proposes to repeal the rule by which *sir*-rights were lost in land which might be unoccupied by the proprietor for six consecutive years. We hope the definition will be reconsidered before it is finally adopted.

The next important subject the hon'ble member had to notice was the provision made for raiyatwari settlements by section 18 of the Bill. In some districts of the Central Provinces there are tracts over which no proprietary rights were conferred at the last settlement. These tracts are cultivated by tenants holding directly from the Government, but there are no special provisions in the Land Revenue Act with regard to the status of these tenants and the assessment and realization of the revenue payable for their holdings. Mr. Mackenzie is in favour of extending cultivation in places where this will not conflict with the true interests of the Forest Department, which stepped in as the proprietor of all land excluded from the village-waste. He considers that it is in the interests of the people as well as of the Government revenue to meet the keen demand for land which exists in some places, by throwing open to cultivation blocks of culturable waste which are now included in the Government forests, but which have no value from a forest point of view. It is considered that in the best interests of the people and the Government it is advisable to settle these lands directly with the cultivators instead of letting them out to middlemen. The system of raiyatwari settlement which the Bill proposes generally is similar to that of the Bombay Presidency which has been lately followed in settling certain villages in the Chanda district of the Central Provinces. With regard to the nature of the right of a raiyat in his holding it is provided "that the right shall be heritable, but the power of transfer is carefully limited inasmuch as experience has shown that the conferring of a transferable right on a raiyat proves too often a curse instead of blessing." The raiyatwari settlement which has been proposed to be made will be productive of the most baneful results. The poor rayats will be entirely at the mercy of inferior Government officials who will tyrannize over them to their heart's content. The Zemindari or the Taluqdari settlement is the only settlement which can protect the tenants from extortion and oppression. The Bill proposes to make the holdings of the raiyats heritable but not transferable. If the power of alienation is withheld from the raiyats, of what value will the holdings be to them? This is simply a farce, and we really wonder that it could be seriously proposed. The raiyats, deprived of their legitimate rights, will be like serfs, who have no interest in the land they cultivate.

The next subject dwelt upon was the partition of mahals. In the present Land-revenue Act there is only one section (136) regarding partition. From a revenue point of view it is inconvenient to have incompact mahals, that is, to have the lands of one mahal mixed up with the lands of another mahal; but owing to the physical features of the country, it is frequently impossible to make a fair partition so as to make the shares compact. The good land often lies in one place and the inferior land in another. It is consequently difficult to make a perfect partition which will be fair to the sharers and at the same time will not cause inconvenience to the revenue-administration. The new sections inserted by the Bill provide that any co-sharer may claim at any time imperfect partition of his share, but the perfect partition can only be claimed at the time of settlement, and then only by a sharer who holds his share in severalty.

Section 32 of the Bill adds a new section giving the Chief Commissioner power to fix the contributions payable by the proprietors and tenants towards the remuneration of patwaris, the cost of supervising their work and maintaining their records. This will enable the Government to enforce the payment of the patwari-cess and will legalize the expenditure of a part of the patwari-fund in paying for a portion of the supervising establishment of revenue-inspectors and for charges connected with the working of the patwari system. The fees paid by tenants to patwaris constitute in some districts of the Central Province a large proportion of the patwari's emoluments. When these fees are payable in cash it is desirable, we are told, that they should be collected by the malguzar and paid into the Government treasury instead of being collected by the patwaris themselves. The limit now fixed with regard to the amount chargeable as patwari-cess remains unaltered. The effect of this section will simply be to take the power of control which the land-lords may exercise over their record-keepers. The injury which has been done to the landholders of the North Western Provinces and Oudh is going to be inflicted on the landholding classes of the Central Provinces.

The next subject which demands attention is Section 33 of the Bill. It gives power to the Chief Commissioner to provide by rule for the appointment, removal and remuneration of kotwers or village-watchmen, and to define their duties. The Settlement-officer is given power to determine disputes regarding right of any village-watchman to any customary dues, or other remuneration, and his liability to render any customary service. It is further provided that the lambardar is to collect and pay into the Government treasury the remuneration of the village-watchman, and that the mukaddam is to control and superintend him, to report his death or absence from duty, to maintain him in possession of his service-land, to recover and pay to him any cash allowances to which he may be entitled, and to take such steps as may be necessary to compel him to perform his duty. This section also is intended to take away the power of landlords over village-watchmen. They are to be independent of their landlords. Thus the chakran lands are deprived entirely of the control of the land-owners. The Bill in its

present shape will inflict great hardship on the land-holding classes. We hope it will be considerably modified before it is passed into law.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

THE cry is for more railways in India. We have repeatedly shown that the Government of India has done in the matter of railway extension all that could be reasonably expected from it. It is utterly impossible for it to do anything more. Philanthropists, however, who can afford to be liberal with other people's money, urge on the Govertment to construct more lines without paying any heed to the enormous loss which is annually incurred. The extension of railways, we are told, is the best guage of the prosperity and civilization of a country. It is useless to discuss this proposition. It may or may not be true. That is nothing to our purpose. The question we have to determine is, can the Indian taxpayer pay more than he is doing? The Government of India have for years been working upon definite and well-considered plans. It has been specially laid down for their guidance that no *additional* taxation should be risked by railway operations. Notwithstanding this well-defined policy, the loss which the country has to meet every year is enormous. In 1885-86, as we said in a previous issue, the loss amounted to 75 lakhs, while in 1888-89 it rose to 2¼ crores, and in the estimate of 1889-90 the loss is put down at 2 crores. It is a wonder to us that in face of these figures and facts, enthusiastic advocates of railway extension still insist on having more railways in India. There are people who say that if the taxes of the country cannot stand a larger demand upon them than they at present bear, private enterprise should step in and provide what is wanted. This is a sensible view of the question, and no objection can be made to it. A correspondent writing to us on the subject says:—"The vastness of India and its very great liability to famines render the extension of railways of imperative necessity. But there is little hope of full justice being ever done so long as we leave the matter entirely to the mercy of a foreign Government or to the speculative promptings of foreigners. We are already enough advanced to realise to ourselves the importance of Railways, and the capitalists of our country should no longer sleep over the matter content to learn only the art of hoarding. Some years ago, Holkar lent the British Government 100 lakhs of Rupees at 4½ per cent for the construction of the Khandwa-Indore section; Scindhia lent 75 lakhs at 4 per cent for the construction of the Ujjain branch. But what we murmur at is that these exceptions are extremely rare and even in the case of these exceptions it is invariably the Government of India that must lead the dance. What we earnestly wish is that the country should be literally spread over with a net-work of railways, and that there should remain scarcely any room for their further extension in the vast and now almost blank area.

"On turning over the pages of the Railway Administration Reports," our correspondent goes on to say, "we come across many important facts some of which cannot be passed over in silence. The first thing that strikes upon our mind is what we have already hinted at, *viz*, Government is still the life and soul of railways in India. There is almost no Indian Railway but it is entirely planned and purposed, constructed and controlled by Government. It speaks well of our Government no doubt, in spite of the heavy railway proceeds that go to fill its coffers and show that the work is not a thankless one after all. But for the people it is a matter of sheer disgrace that they have not yet learnt to look to their own affairs, to their interest and welfare. There are myriads of native princes who can start independent companies and construct railways in their own territories without any help whatever from the British Government and by that means develop the material resources of their respective kingdoms, increase the prosperity of the people, make provisions against famines and sudden calamities and lastly have the profits all to themselves."

Our correspondent has in his enthusiasm forgotten some plain facts. He has made no mention of the Railway lines opened in the Native States. The Gaekwar's State Railway, the Jodhpur State Railway, and the Nizam's State Railway may be mentioned among others to show that our Native Princes are not indifferent to the construction of Railways in their dominions. But the fact which cannot be ignored is that even with the best of management the financial results of the working of the railways are simply ruinous. It is this fact which discourages private enterprise. Would the line pay, that is the first question which is naturally asked. No direct answer can be given to this question. The history of the lines already constructed shows that most of the lines are worked at a loss. With the exception of the East Indian Railway, and *a few*—very few—commercial State railways, all the other lines are worked at a loss. The total losses in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 2,77,91,882, while the gains on the East Indian and the Commercial State Railways amounted to Rs. 80,37,112 only. The net loss then was Rs. 1,97,54,770. These figures cannot be disputed. They are taken from the latest official returns. With these figures before the public, how is it possible to induce people to part with their money for constructing more lines? What a vast amount of capital has been already sunk on our railways can be seen from the following figures. "The total capital expenditure on Indian Railways," Colonel Conway-Gordon's last Report tells us, "up to 31st December 1888, including lines under construction and survey, amounted to £196,874,108. The total amount of capital raised by the various guaranteed Railway companies, and for State lines leased to companies, as far as is known, amounted on 31st December 1888, to £73,607,897." All this capital has been expended on the railways already, and instead of any gain, the loss to the country every year is more than *two crores* of Rupees. It may be said that the expenses of the Military lines, open and unopen, and the unopen commercial State Railways are included in the two crores mentioned above, and that if these be excluded, the figure for loss would be considerably reduced. A little close examination of the figures, however, will show that even if the expenditure on Military and unopen commercial railways be excluded, the loss on account of guaranteed Railways, and State lines leased to companies is upwards of 133 lakhs. Those, therefore, who appeal to native enterprise for the construction of more railways should ponder well on these indisputable facts.

The length of railways open for traffic in India at the end of 1887-88 was 14,383 miles; the length added during 1888-89 was 886 miles; deducting certain branch lines which have been closed, the total length of open lines at the end of 1888-82 was 15,245 miles. Of this 9,796 miles are worked by guaranteed, assisted and other companies; 4,998 miles are worked by direct Government Agency, and 251 miles are worked by Native States. The gross receipts during the past year were Rs. 19,76,44,749. We have taken no notice of the works in progress, and the lines under survey or projected.

The correspondent mentioned above gives another argument for the extension of railways, the value of which we leave it to our readers to estimate. If capital could be expended without any regard to the return it would make, the argument adduced could certainly have great weight. But unfortunately this factor cannot be left out of the question.

"Apart from the considerations of trade, famine and foreign incursions," says our correspondent, "Railway has an especial value in a land like India. India is a medley of hetorogeneous tribes with thousand and one different shades of colour and creed. Up to the present Indian Nationality has been a chimera and a fiction, a mere contradiction in terms, and so will it remain till doomsday, unless we strive hard to establish a thorough system of inter-communication in the country, without which the different tribes of India will never be welded together into a homogeneous whole."

SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

IF our social reformers could in all cases be induced to entertain the moderate and cautious views of the Social Conference held at Allahabad last year, the report of which has now been published, social reform in India would not probably be met with the same amount of popular opposition as it happens to meet under the existing circumstances. Conservative India will ever and persistently refuse to fall in with, or support go-a-head iconoclasm, and those that are really anxious for the improvement of our social condition must be very considerate indeed, and carefully abstain from doing any violence to its cherished principles. Reform must in all cases be cautious and slow, and must proceed from within our social organisation, for outside interference in such cases is bound to fail. These are trite enough sayings, but their true import and significance do not seem to be clear to all. The promoters of the Social Conference, however, seem to be fully alive to the situation, and that probably is the secret of the "change in the attitude of the public minds in its relation towards its work" upon which Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade, the President of the last Conference, so sincerely congratulated it. The able and thoughtful address which Mr. Ranade delivered as the President of the Conference struck the key-note of its proceedings. It is absurd to suppose that social reform in a country like India can proceed upon the same basis as political enfranchisement, and yet that is exactly what some critics of the National Congress want. They complain that the Congress should be engulfed in politics so to speak, and should studiously eschew social matters, forgetting or pretending to forget that Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Jains, Shiks, Parsis, Bramhas and other religious denominations, with their ramifications of caste "prejudices" and tribal differences, freely take part in it. The matter is so very complicated that even among Hindus themselves, Mr. Ranade justly thinks, it would never be possible to have one central body for effecting social reform in their own ranks. He, therefore, wisely disclaims the central character for the social conference—a character to which the Congress with its national programme can hardly lay claim to in continental India. Mr. Ranade has the credit of being one of the foremost and soundest thinkers of Western India and this credit he fully maintains when he says:—"The conditions of Hindu society and of the various castes and divisions of which it is composed, preclude the idea of our meeting together in a common Association, in the same way as we meet together in the political Congress. In the Congress, we meet as citizens of one empire, subjects of one sovereign, obeying the same laws, liable to pay the same taxes, claiming the same privileges, and complaining of the same grievances. This common character makes the deliberations of the Congress a matter of common anxiety to all Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christains, Europeans, without distinction of colour or creed. There are, no doubt, even in political matters, subjects which interest the several provinces locally; and these we have to relegate to the provincial meetings. In social matters this difference of interest makes itself still more manifest; and apart from distinctions of creed and race, among the Hindu community itself, the customs of one province do not obtain in another and the caste organisation is based on different principles in different provinces. Polygamy prevails in one province, while it is almost unknown in others. The widow's unhappy disabilities affect different provinces in different ways. Infant marriages are unknown in many castes and communities, while they represent a great evil in other classes. The prohibitions against foreign travel are operative in one place while they are practically not of much moment elsewhere. These circumstances have to be borne in mind and they naturally prevent a common effort by a single Association being made for the achievement of a common purpose." Difficulties like these make it impossible for all to adopt, as in the political Congress, definite resolutions on particular subjects. The resolutions of members subject to different caste jurisdictions in social matters can never carry the weight which the resolutions of the Congress are in

position to secure for themselves. As Mr. Ranade remarked we have to eliminate the differences, and correct the perversions, which have sprung and obscured the nobility of our common stock and ancient origin.

The proceedings of the Social Conference make at least one thing clear. It was a large meeting from all accounts, and Hindu delegates from all parts of the country discussed their social grievances, thus at once giving a direct lie to the calumny that as professional agitators their only business in life is state politics. With equal injustice is the same thing predicated of discontented Englishmen going about the country, preaching sedition, whose only object was political reform, and who had nothing to do with the aspirations of the people for social and moral improvement. Mr. Eardley Norton, who was present at the Conference gave a most emphatic refutation to this story. 'He felt that it was the duty of Englishmen to assist those around them in this country. A feeling obtained very much among many of his fellow-countrymen that native gentlemen ought to be sent to England to strengthen their moral character, as though it was impossible that that should be done in India. He felt strongly that as many of them as possible should be sent to England under certain conditions, but he also had much sympathy with the other school of thought which existed amongst them, and which held that a high standard of education should be attained in this country by a free and generous association with the Europeans. He felt the duty of Englishmen in this country was to open their homes to the Natives, to mix with them more freely on a more equal social platform, and whilst endeavouring to eradicate some of the native prejudices, at the same time to eradicate some of their own. The English, however, stood on a pedestal of their own making, and admired themselves in a looking-glass of their own manufacture, and told the natives they were a race morally and socially their inferiors, but the English themselves were in a great measure to blame for the supineness which existed amongst the natives.

Mr. Telang, who supported one of the resolutions carried in the Conference, made some very sensible remarks as regards extravagance in marriage expenses, which is one of the crying evils of the time. That improvement is urgently needed in this matter there can be no question. People go into debt, beg about among friends, and even among strangers, for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the marriages of their male and female wards. Can anybody say, that this is a state of things which ought to be allowed to last? Here we have no Sastra ordinances to break through, in order to effect the desired improvement. All that is wanted is that the prominent men in our society should see and appreciate the true conditions of the case, and thus create a public opinion that should thrash this mischievous practice out of existence. This extravagance is merely a means for the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of a "grand" marriage, and serves no useful end whatever. It is a most appropriate field for the exercise by our society of its own powers and capacities for its own improvement. "I may add," added Mr. Telang, "that here, as in other matters, one of our chief difficulties will be amongst our women. It is difficult enough for the men among us to resist this love for an exhibition of wealth, which so many of our brethren are indulging in. It is still more difficult for our women to reconcile themselves to the idea of foregoing such exhibitions. But our duty here is to educate our women so as to co-operate with us, or at least not obstruct us, in this very important reform." In this and some other matters the promoters of the Conference may well calculate upon unanimous support of the community that they seek to reform. Whether the whole of their rather ambitious programme will ever be accepted by the Hindu community is a matter upon which they themselves are not very sanguine. They deserve credit all the same for their efforts for the social amelioration of their country and all differences of opinion may be smoothed down if their operations are conducted in the fair spirit of moderation that they have been commenced.

Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao has been reappointed General Secretary. A number of capable and willing Secretaries have also been appointed for conducting the local work in important centres of public opinion. The Conference will re-assemble at Bombay this year at the close of the Congress, when delegates will be requested to give an account of their progress. This account will be anxiously looked forward to by all interested in the success of the Conference.

MR. HARRINGTON'S INCINERATORS.

MR. Harrington's Incinerators have destroyed the harmony of our City Fathers. The Corporators are divided into two ranks. One party headed by the Chairman reject the idea of binding the Corporation hand and foot to Mr. Harrington, the other party headed by Mr. Swinhoe support blindfolded the shadowy claims of the contractor. There was a long and animated discussion at the Municipal Board on Thursday last. On reading the proceedings carefully we were unable to determine what was the ultimate decision arrived at. It was an amusing spectacle certainly to see both parties losing their temper, and hitting each other hard. But at what were their blows directed? Was it not running a tilt at a wind-mill? In the first place we should like to know what was the question before the meeting. It was, as the Chairman said, whether the contract with Mr. Harrington should be concluded. There was another question, also, and that was whether Mr. Harrington should be entitled to compensation in the event of the Corporators not concluding a contract with him. What absurd propositions to put before the City Fathers! Where was the Contract? And what right had Mr. Harrington to the compensation? Who ever made an agreement with him to the effect that the contract should be concluded with him, and that he should be entitled to compensation, in the event of such a contract not being concluded? Was it the Chairman, the General Committee, or the Corporators individually? The Chairman says he made no such agreement. The proceedings of the General Committee do not show any such agreement. Even if the General Committee had made such an agreement it would be invalid in the eye of the law. It cannot be binding without the sanction of the General Meeting of the Corporation. And as a point of fact the General Committee never entered into any contract with Mr. Harrington. Mr. Harrington's supporters set up the cry of 'honor.' It is certainly a very convenient word. It has the rare merit of preventing a close examination of the merits of the case. Mr. Harrington had frequent interviews with the Chairman, attended several meetings of the General Committee with his Solicitor, and had a draft contract prepared. He was *led to expect* that the Corporation would enter into a contract with him, and, therefore, argue his supporters, compensation should be granted to him. Was this valid ground for granting him compensation? The rate-payers should be extremely obliged to the Corporation for taking such tender care of their money! We would characterise such reprehensible conduct by an ugly name. It would be nothing more or less than misappropriation of public money. If our City Fathers are capable of playing such ducks and drakes with the funds entrusted to their keeping, they should be held responsible for their breach of faith, and should be punished by their constituents, and by the law of the country as they deserve.

Let us hear now what both parties have to say on the points at issue.

The Chairman said that he had long thought that the experiment of burning the refuse might if possible be tried. It was especially needed for the refuse of the added area for which there was no railway and no organized system. Mr. Harrington came forward in December last, and proposed to put up Horsfall's Destructors. He was strongly supported by the Health Officer who explained that this was the system which had proved most successful in England. Mr. Harrington, however, while guaranteeing its success, required a ten-years' contract and payment for 24,000 cubic feet of refuse per diem to be burnt at only those destructors. Mr. Harrington was asked in Committee whether any other sort of contract would be acceptable. To that, as the Chairman well remembered, Mr. Harrington replied firmly though courteously, that his terms had been carefully thought out before being laid before the Commissioners, and that substantially those must be the terms; they could not be altered. The Chairman liked very much the experiments, and disliked very much the conditions annexed, but they were inseparable. The Chairman wished that it had been possible to try the experiment in some other way, and without binding the Corporation, so onerously in the event of success. When, therefore, Messrs Bird and Co. first interviewed the Chairman he had no hesitation in admitting that it was quite a relief to him when he found that they would agree to the very arrangements which of all others the Corporation wanted, *viz.*, small incinerators, as many or as few as they liked—inexpensive experiments—and their hands perfectly free to contract as they liked after they had seen the result. The question now before them was whether they were bound to complete the contract as Mr. Harrington contended. The Chairman was decidedly of opinion that the Commissioners were not yet bound and that their hands were perfectly free.

Mr. Swinhoe thought that they had acted in a most dishonest way. As far as his views of honesty were concerned, he thought they were morally bound in honour to do something. So long back as 1888 this thing was started, and everything appeared to go on smoothly, so much so that they passed a resolution sanctioning the burning of refuse, and a Committee was appointed to consider the terms of the contract. They went to Mr. Harrington's lawyers and had a contract drawn up. The General Committee approved of the contract, and when it was brought before the Commissioners, did the Chairman put it to the Meeting? No, instead of that, a proposal is put forward by Messrs. Bird and Co., and the whole thing is referred back to the Committee. Naturally enough Mr. Harrington complains of this, and Mr. Swinhoe thought rightly. It was not that he thought that burning refuse was better than the other mode of getting rid of the refuse, but that they had not acted fairly towards Mr. Harrington. If they did not mean to accept Mr. Harrington's proposal they should not have put him to all that expense; but having done so they were bound in honour to do something for him. If they were not inclined to accept his proposals, they should at least give him some compensation. It was all very well to say that they were not legally bound to do so; but he would ask whether, after having made a man prepare a contract and agreed with him to try experiments, it was just or honest at the last moment to say they had changed their minds, because another person had offered to do it in a different way? He concluded by moving that the Commissioners are bound to enter into a contract with Mr. Harrington.

We are really surprised that Mr. Swinhoe was allowed to use such unparliamentary language. He should have been at once called to order. But the ideas of our City Fathers in regard to oratorical propriety are very obtuse, and we should not, therefore, wonder that such outrageous language went unchallenged. Be that as it may, there was a great deal of wrangling about mere nothing. At last to the relief of every body, Mr. Ghosal, supported by Dr. Sanders, came to the rescue of both parties.

Mr. J. Ghosal proposed an amendment which poured oil over troubled waters. The precise wording of the amendment was as follows:—'That the question of burning refuse be referred back to the Committee for further consideration with instructions that the experiments should, if practicable, be tried, the Commissioners reserving to themselves the conclusive right of deciding whether the contract should be given to the party making the experiment; and the negotiations may also be opened with Messrs. Bird & Co., and others who may come forward with the view to ascertain under what conditions they are prepared to burn refuse at such localities the Commissioners in meeting may decide." The amendment was carried by a large majority.

Thus ended this Municipal farce. It is a conclusion in which nothing is concluded. Both parties may claim a victory. But the proceeding of Thursday last points a moral of no ordinary import. Our City Fathers want a firm hand to guide their counsels. They create muddles, and do not know how to get out of them. Sir Henry Harrison now may feel what it is to lose the confidence of followers who once idolized him. But he himself planted the tree, and must taste the bitter fruit.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor and party returned to Calcutta on Friday last under the usual salute.

THE Secretary of State has declined to sanction any travelling allowance in the case of the new Excise Commissioner, Mr. Westmacott.

LORD LYTTON has recovered from his recent illness and returned to the Embassy at Paris.

A FRESH outbreak is reported to have occurred in Badakshan. The rising is probably due to Russian influence.

IT is already announced that operations will be begun in the Lushai country in November and the main object will be to make a road through the hills to Burma on the Burmese side. The Chins, it is said, must be dealt with and at present the Government of India awaits the views of the Burma authorities on the proposed plan of action. It is not the subjugation of the Lushais, therefore, that is so much in view in these operations.

MR. PATRICK MCGUIRE, the indefatigable Secretary of the District Charitable Society, goes on a well-earned leave of three months. His duties will be temporarily performed by Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, who has kindly consented to act as Honorary Secretary.

AT a meeting of the Damien Memorial Committee the Prince of Wales promised to ask the Marquis of Lansdowne to form an auxiliary committee in India in order to invite funds for treating leprosy in India. The meeting passed a resolution to send a Commission to India for the purpose of studying the disease.

THERE have been frequent landslips along the Darjeeling-Himalyan Railway this year. On Saturday before last the up mail was detained for two hours by the fall of a vast boulder, which, fortunately, took place a few minutes before the train passed.

THE so-called productive Public Works of Bengal are as unproductive as ever, nay worse. Last year their working expenses caused a net loss of 4,85000. The total loss since their commencement is computed at 33 lakhs. The increasing establishment charges must account for the growing losses.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held on Saturday last, Sir Henry Harrison presented the report of the Committee on the Bill to enable the Port Commissioners to lend the Corporation of Calcutta a sum of money and moved that the report be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses in the form recommended by the Select Committee. There being no objection raised the Bill was passed.

THE wiseacres of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University have appointed Mr. Rowe to act for Mr. Tawney as Registrar of the University. Mr. Rowe is one of the most unpopular officers of the Education Department and to appoint him in Mr. Tawney's place is simply to defy public opinion. Dr. Ray, we understand, was a candidate for the appointment. Why his claims should be ignored is more than we can understand. As a past Registrar he had every right to the appointment. He efficiently discharged the duties entrusted to him and won the confidence of all persons who had any connection with the University. To set him aside in favor of one who has contributed in no slight degree in raising a storm against the University, shows that the Syndics are utterly indifferent to the reputation of the body whose affairs they administer. The fact is the Syndicate is possessed by an evil genius, which most be exorcised. There is something radically wrong in the counsels of the University, and it behoves the Senate to assert its authority, and reform the Institution.

THERE have been some strange doings in the UniversitySyndicate lately. The rumour is that the syndics determined in their wisdom that the Arts Faculty should be strengthened by certain legal luminaries, who would be able to enlighten the Faculty on legal technicalities. And accordingly three Mahomedan members of the Law Faculty, and three or four Hindu members of the same Faculty have been appointed members of the Arts Faculty. These gentlemen then will belong to both the Faculties. The object is obvious. The Arts Faculty must be dominated by lawyers. A member of the Arts Faculty wanted to become also a member of the Law Faculty. His prayer was indignantly rejected at a previous meeting of the Syndicate. But the syndic who strongly opposed the election was absent. The opportunity must not be lost, and the astute supporters of the candidate for the Law Faculty have now smuggled him in. The manner in which this was done is very suggestive, to say the least of it. One syndic, who was a candidate for the Arts Faculty, proposed the other who wished to be a member of the Law Faculty, and the other syndic returned the compliment. This is scandalous.

WE hear that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, at its meeting on Friday last, has resolved to refer back to the Senate the letter of the Requisitionists—who requested the Registrar to move the Vice-Chancellor to convene a meeting of the Senate to enquire into the causes which led to the unsatisfactory results of the last Arts Examinations,—with a recommendation to appoint the proposed Committee. We should like to know in what form this recommendation has been made. The Senate at its last meeting simply referred the letter for the consideration of the Syndicate. That letter requests the Registrar to move the Vice-Chancellor to convene a meeting of the Senate for a certain purpose. The Syndicate then has simply to decide whether such a meeting should be held. It has nothing whatever to do with regard to the appointment of the proposed Committee. It is for the Senate to determine whether such a Committee should be appointed. The recommendation of the Syndicate, therefore, is utterly ineffective. The University muddle now is complete. Let us now see how the august Senators will act.

THE Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation knows how to be facetious at times. The following is certainly very amusing. At one of the recent ordinary Municipal meetings, "Babu Durgagati Banerji wished to know what the functions of the General Committee were. Section 64 of the Act provided that the General Committee shall be the Budget and the Finance Committee, and shall also transact such other business as may be expressly referred to it by the Corporation, or as may not be referred to any other Standing or Special Committee. This seemed to him to be rather vague: there ought to be a Bye-law defining the functions of the General Committee. He wished to have the opinion of the Chairman on the point. The Chairman said he would be glad to give his opinion, but he was told the Act was so excessively badly drafted that he could only say what was intended to be meant. It was meant to *include* everything which was not *excluded*; the whole circle of the duties of the Corporation except what might have been referred to another Committee." And who is responsible for this bad drafting? Sir Henry must have been smarting under the caustic remarks made by one of the Judges of the High Court, and hence this ebullition of temper. When the Bill was passing through the Council, its defects were clearly pointed out by the Press, but neither Sir Henry, nor his colleagues would pay any heed to the criticisms then made. Sir Henry has sown the wind, and must reap the whirl-wind now.

THE marriage of the Princess Louise with the Earl of Fife takes place at the chapel, Buckingham Palace, on the 27th instant. In anticipation upon the contemplated marriage Her Majesty the Queen asked Parliament for provision for the Princess, and on Thursday last in the House of Commons Mr. Smith moved the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of considering the message from her Majesty the Queen regarding the provision to be made for Prince Albert Victor of Wales and Princess Louise, and to report what principle should be adopted in future with respect to similar grants. Mr. Gladstone concurred with the object of the motion. Mr. Labouchere contended that grants to members of the Prince of Wales's family should come out of the Civil List. Mr. Bradlaugh urged that the proposed Committee should also enquire into the Civil List generally. The House eventually adopted Mr. Smith's motion. The rumour that was current lately at Berlin that Prince Albert Victor would shortly be betrothed to Princess Victoria of Prussia is denied.

THE Shah has arrived in England, and his reception has been most enthusiastic. The Prince Albert Victor went down to meet his Majesty. and the Shah paid a visit to the Queen at Windsor on Tuesday, when in replying to the address presented to him by the Mayor of Windsor His Majesty said that he sincerely trusted that his visit to England would be attended with good results to Persia. His Majesty further said that he attached the deepest importance to the alliance between the two peoples. The reception of the Shah by the Lord Mayor, and the Corporation of the City at the Guildhall was a most brilliant pageant. His Majesty, in his reply to the address of the Corporation, said that he was greatly impressed with the cordial manner in which he had been received by the people of London and held the friendship, power and industry of England in the highest esteem. His Majesty hoped that his visit would inaugurate a new era between England and Persia. At the presentation to his Majesty of the Freedom of the City, His Majesty, in reply to the speech of the Lord Mayor proposing his health, thanked his Lordship for the great honor that had been bestowed upon him by the Corporation and also for the hospitality which had been extended to him. On Thursday the Shah received in audience at Buckingham Palace the members of Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet. Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee presented the Shah with an address from the Parsis in which his Majesty was thanked for the improved condition of Zoroastrians in Persia. His Majesty in his reply said he was their protector, and that he greatly liked the Parsis. Mr. Reuben Sassoon gave a sumptuous entertainment to the Shah at the Empire Theatre which he had taken for the entire evening. The most distinguished company were present including the Prince and Princess of Wales and family.

WE owe the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose an apology for not having noticed earlier the new edition of his excellent work on the law of Mortgage as obtaining in British India at the present day. When we tell our readers that it is not only an enlarged but a considerably improved edition of Dr. Ghose's earlier work, which was published in the shape of his Tagore Law Lectures for 1875-76, we probably stand relieved of all further necessity for recommending or criticising it. As is well known, Dr. Ghose's lectures meant as they were for students, surpassed all existing works on the subject in terse lucidity and compression of available materials and informations on the subject. Learned as it was, it was eminently practical, and what was more, readable and it had one great merit which the others were wholly wanting in, not excluding even Macpherson's master-piece. The law

of mortgage was no new importation to India, as indeed no law was. But what the Anglo-Indian jurist, saturated with the influence of Roman law, introduced into our country was at first sight quite different from what was to be found in our olden Smritis and Sanhitas. The crudities of Fisher and the absurdities of Coote, for such they appeared to be to the uninitiated, were ill assimilated to the genius of the people. Fisher and Coote would be freely quoted and commented upon in our courts of law because Fisher and Coote were in the running in England and were fashionable with English Judges who would give the law to us and English mortgages would be made much of, though they were no more English than some other commodities of the same name. It remained for Dr. Ghose in his able lectures to clear up the ground and to show that when properly handled differences and distinctions would melt away. With singular perspecuity he adapted foreign doctrines to existing circumstances and evolved a system that settled most difficulties and from which the Transfer of Property Act itself, the modern governing statute on the law of mortgages in India, derived no inconsiderable aid. That is the distinctive feature of Dr. Ghose's work —a feature that we would much desire to predicate of some other branches of our juridical system. A cognate branch for example, we mean the English system of conveyancing as it obtains in this country, labours under difficulties of a still more serious character and for exactly similar reasons. All the niceties and ramifications of the real and personal property Law of England that are wholly unknown and unsuited to India are retained in the law-system of the country, though worse than useless and at times positively mischievous, and all because no competent lawyer of Dr. Ghose's calibre and capabilities has yet taken the subject in hand and adapted the system to the law and requirements of the country. It is this distinctive feature, therefore, that so highly enhances the value of Dr. Ghose's work and we welcome it in its present enlarged and improved form. The Transfer of Property Act, which has come into force since the first edition of the work, has been incorporated in it with valuable notes, and the more important decided cases have been worked into the text, which will make it all the more acceptable to the profession without detracting its usefulness to the students for whom it is intended.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, 2nd July, 1889.

THE public protest against the proposed abolition of the office of the Coroner of Bombay has proved successful. In a letter to Mr. Cursetji S. de Vitre, one of the prime movers in this matter, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary to the Governor, informs him, in reply to the advance copy of the public petition forwarded to the Governor that Government have already taken a decision in the sense desired by the petitioners, The protest was most influentially and numerously signed, there being as many as 11,500 signatures to it. There would have been twice as many signatures as this had time permitted of taking them. What is more significant is that every signatory knew what he was putting his hand to. It was proposed by the Finance Committee to abolish the office of the Coroner in Bombay which has been in existence during the last hundred years and to provide for the duties of the office being done by the Police. The object was to cause thereby a saving of Rs. 9,000 per annum to the State. The actual saving, however, resulting from the abolition could not have been more than about half the amount, since it was apparent that though the Coroner's office would cease to exist, the extra expenditure which the employment of additional hands, such as clerks and responsible Police officers, would absorb half the amount saved. The Coroner of Bombay gets Rs. 350 a month. This salary he has been getting ever since Bombay was a small town. At present the duties of the Coroner have been done and done very efficiently for a population of some thing like 900,000 souls by the same Coroner, Dr. Blaney. So hard-worked a servant of theirs the public have never known. But apart from that the people of Bombay do not believe that the duties of the office would be efficiently done by the Police. There would on the contrary be endless postponements of *post mortem* examinations on one account or another, and the members of the Hindu community who cannot take their meals until the dead body of their friend or relative or casteman is consigned to flame and reduced to ashes would be put to much inconvenience. A moment's consideration would point to endless difficulties which would result from such postponements. Again, it is feared that such postponements would lead to corruption. It was one of those unpractical proposals made by the Finance Committee which could not stand the test of practical experience, and Lord Reay deserves to be congratulated on having endorsed the views of the petitioners.

Sriman Swamy, the great apologist of the cow-preservation in India, has been in Bombay, and addressed crowded meetings of Hindus, Parsis, and Mahomedans at the Framji Cowasji Institute, the Novelty Theatre, and the Madhav Baug. At the Framji Cowasji Institute on Wednesday last he addressed a representative meeting at considerable length, and concluded by urging that if the destruction of agricultural cattle continued to proceed at the present rapid rate India would cease to grow the raw produce for export purposes which she is doing at present. Now, it seems to me that in regard to the slaughter of cattle, the question as to what course Government should or might take which will be least objectionable to all classes of the population is one which presents no ordinary difficulties to the Government. At the same time a Government which has established a close season for the preservation of game, a Government which proposes to legalize a close season for fishing cannot be at its wits' end as to the course which may be adopted to prevent an indiscriminate slaughter of oxen, cows and buffalows. It has been contended that birds and fish have a breeding season in which alone they multiply, but cows and she-buffalows breed at any period of the year. Their coming into the world is not confined to any particular season of the year. Hence it is by no means easy to lay down a period within which they will not multiply. But though it is true that cows and buffalows have no particular breeding season, still it is not impossible to provide that these species of animals should not be permitted to be killed so long as the wants of the flesh-eating community are otherwise provided for. But while Government can do little, the voluntary action of the community may and, I should say, will do a great deal. I am firmly of opinion that the ultimate solution of this question will rest with the voluntary efforts of the Hindu community itself, and in this connection I am able to bear testimony to the steady efforts which are being made chiefly by the Bhattias and Banias in this city. Some of the wealthy members of these two classes have established farms at Kalyan, only 35 miles distant from Bombay. They hold pretty large tracts of land in the vicinity of Kalyan, and have built on a portion of them extensive sheds for the protection of cows, heifers and bullocks. They also purchase or undertake to receive either young cows or heifers, or old animals of the bovine species for protection and maintenance. The sheds are located not far from the Kalyan river. A few plots of ground are cultivated with grass, and others leased to ryots on certain conditions. I trust the examples of these individuals will be followed by other benevolently disposed gentlemen and in a few years I should not be surprised if the owners of these farms have a monopoly of the cattle wealth of the surrounding district. They will also help to make milk and ghee very much less adulterated hereafter than at present. On the whole I feel more hopeful of the voluntary efforts of wealthy pious individuals than of any action taken up by Government in a half-hearted way.

So, Mr. Dosabhai Framji—supposed to be the Dewan-elect of Jamnagar—is after all not destined to receive the honour. Government have allowed the Jam Saheb's present Dewan, Mr. Maganlal, to continue in office for six months more to put the administrative machinery in order under the advice of the Political Agent of Kathiwar. Before this decision was come to various names had been put forward of possible Dewans for the State and it was generally considered that Mr. Dosabhai Framji had the best chance of them all. He had the support in the first place, of H. H. the Jam's Chief Adviser, Mr. H. A. Wadia, who is said to possess considerable influence over the Jam, and matters went so far that the Jam was persuaded to officially name Mr. Dosabhai for the Dewanship. Government had, however, to consider the matter very carefully. The Jam's embarrassments were more or less financial, the debts of the State having grown from fifteen to twenty lakhs in the course of a few years. What was wanted was a Dewan possessed, not so much of judicial as of revenue and financial experience to put the Jam's revenue and expenditure straight. It also appeared to the local authorities that it was not so much the Dewan who was at fault as to the too generous nature of the Jam himself that was responsible for the excessive wasteful expenditure which had been going on of late. A more direct and personal supervision on the part of the political agent would, it was thought, cure the present extravagant habits of His Highness. Government accordingly invited Mr. Lely, the present Acting Political Agent, to Poona, and the result of the interview he had with the Governor has been to give the Jam a further trial. It is to be hoped that His Highness will see that Government will not permit his present financial embarrassment to continue, and that if he is not found to mend his ways during the period of trial given him, he must be prepared for the introduction of a joint administration. His Highness the Jam is in many respects a good-natured Chief. His only fault seems to be that he is more generous than discreet with the money of his tax-payers. There are lots of useless hangers on about him who are eating into the vitals of the State and who taking advantage of his good nature, drag him more and more into the mire of debt.

Lord Reay has at last done justice to an old and worthy native officer of Government. His Excellency has seen his way to promote Rao Bahadur Shankur Pandurang Pandit to the post of the Talukdari Settlement officer for Gujarat vacated by the retirement of Mr. Pestonji Jehangire. It is not necessary to recall the incident which brought Mr. Pandit, at one time Oriental Translator to Government, into the ill graces of Mr. Lee Warner, and resulted ultimately in his transfer to Ahmednagar as Huzur Deputy Collector. His recent promotion shows that Lord Reay is anxious to do justice to Mr. Pandit's claims as a meritorious servant of Government before he lays down the reins of power. An excellent revenue officer of Government Mr. Pandit is a good Sanskrit scholar. The great literary work upon which he has been engaged for some years past—the publication of the text of the Atharva Veda and its commentary—is drawing towards completion, and is expected to be out in a few days.

A GENERAL'S ESCAPE.

The following remarkable experience of a well-known general was given to the writer a few days ago. Besides the unusual matter of value which it contains, it will be found most readable and interesting :—

"For thirty-six years previous to 1875 I had been a resident of India. During this period the performance of my duties frequently exposed me, for months at a time, to the malarious and poisonous emanations of the jungle and the fevers and diseases incident to a hot, moist climate. These repeated exposures finally resulted in a chronic disorder of the kidneys and liver, so common to the inhabitants of that country. This was some twelve years ago, when I finally became so seriously ill that I was obliged to return to England. Upon my arrival I took to my bed, enduring untold agonies. My medical attendant was puzzled as to the nature of my ailment until I commenced to pass small stones. From this I secured temporary relief, but relapsed from time to time, having the most distressing spells of sickness imaginable, with high-coloured water, fickle appetite, bad taste in the mouth, and completely prostrated at frequent intervals with the most agonizing attacks from congestion and the passage of gravel, obtaining but transient relief from talented medical men. I was completely broken down physically, and firmly of the opinion, which was shared by my friends, that I should never regain my health, as during my long residence in India the kidneys and liver had become so diseased that I was beyond permanent relief.

"While in this desponding condition, I was advised to take 'Warner's Safe Cure.' I decided to try the medicine, and procured it at once. The first dose gave me relief, and under its continued use I rapidly improved. In ten months I fully recovered my health, and am to-day in its full and perfect enjoyment, never having had a particle of trouble since my remarkable recovery. As this was five years ago, I can safely say that it is all to be attributed to 'Warner's Safe Cure,' a medicine which I consider has no peer for all diseases of the kidneys and liver. It has given me a new lease of life. It is a remedy, I think, particularly designed for climates such as that of India, and I hope soon to hear that steps have been taken which will enable the inhabitants of that country to receive benefits from its use.

"Yours faithfully, W. F. Nuthall, General.
"10, Edith Terrace, Edith Grove,
"Brompton, London, S. W., England."

The remedy which cured General Nuthall can be ocured of all Chemistsand at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free post paid.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of mucuous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tube, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes;—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*3rd July*, 1889.

GENERAL,—Mr B B Newbould, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Dacca, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

In supersession of the Notification of the 15th instant, Moulvie Gowar Ali, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880, in the District of Maldah.

Babu Debi Prosad, Sub-Deputy Collector, on deputation as Special Batwara Deputy Collector, Monghyr and Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Purneah.

Babu Gyanendra Nath Lahiri, M A, B L, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector until further orders, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Nuddea.

Moulvie Wajid Hussein, Sub-Deputy Collector, on deputation as Special Batwara Deputy Collector, Patna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Mozufferpore.

Babu Amrita Lal Mukerji, MA, BL, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector until further orders, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Jessore.

Moulvie Majibar Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, on deputation as Special Batwara Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sitamarhi Sub-Division of the Mozufferpore District.

Babu Nowranji Lall, Sub-Deputy Collector, on deputation as Special Batwara Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sasseram Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Banku Behary Buxi, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dumka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment on Batwara work in the districts of Monghyr and Bhaugulpore, vice Babu Debi Prosad.

Babu Jogendra Nath Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Special Deputy Collector for employment on Batwara work in the district of Mozufferpore, vice Moulvie Majibar Rahman.

Mr P T Rebello, Sub-Deputy Collector, Supul, Bhaugulpore, is appointed temporarily to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment on Batwara work in the District of Patna, vice Moulvie Wajid Hossein.

Moulvie Shaik Abdullah, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, is appointed to act as Special Deputy Collector for employment on Batwara work in the District of Shahabad, vice Babu Nowrangi, Lall.

Babu Aukhil Chunder Roy, Canungoe, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to Backergunge.

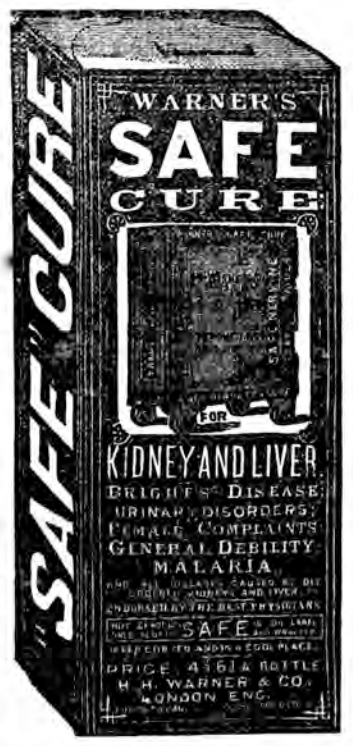
Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, of the fourth grade, and is posted to Dumka, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Babu Atul Chunder Kur is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to Tumluk in Midnapore.

Babu Futtick Chunder Dass is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to Julpigori.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Jamini Mohun Dass, Offg. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Nil Madhub De, B. L. Munsiff of Shazadpore in the District of Pubna and Bogra, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs, 50, within the local limits of the Shazadpore Munsiffi.



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For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

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Babu Joggeswar Mukerji is appointed to be an Honorarhy Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Bongong, in tise District of Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a Magtrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Goshain Dass Hazra, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Barh, Patna, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Radha Madhub Bose, Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhabuah in the District of Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Munsiff within the local limits of the Sub-Division of Bhabuah.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Rai Mohabir Proshad Bahadur of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Chupra Regular Bench in the District of Sarun.

Babu Grish Chunder Chatterji, Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Monghyr, is allowed leave for one and a half months, under Article 306 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 27th ultimo.

Babu Debi Proshad, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Gyanendra Nath Lahiri, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Moulvi Wajid Hussein, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Amrita Lal Mukerji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25, Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information. free of charge. Mention this paper.

103.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

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Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The services of an experienced and successful Head Master of High English School are available. Enquire stating terms, of the Printer "Hindoo Patriot." 126

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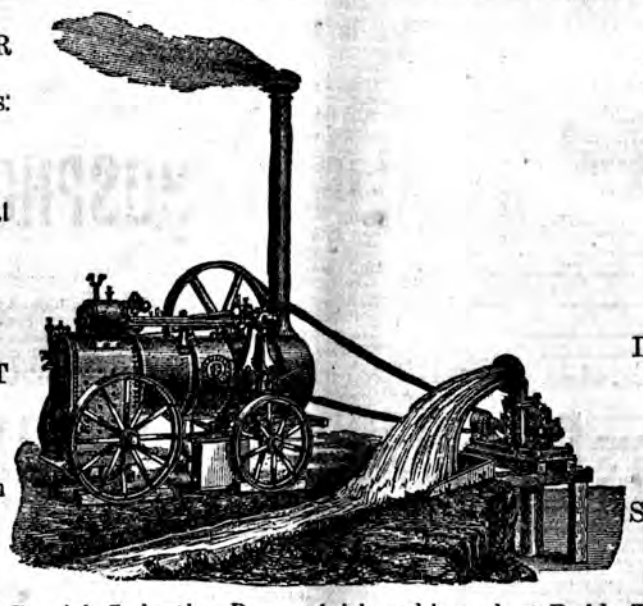

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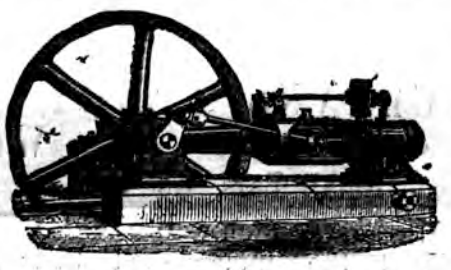

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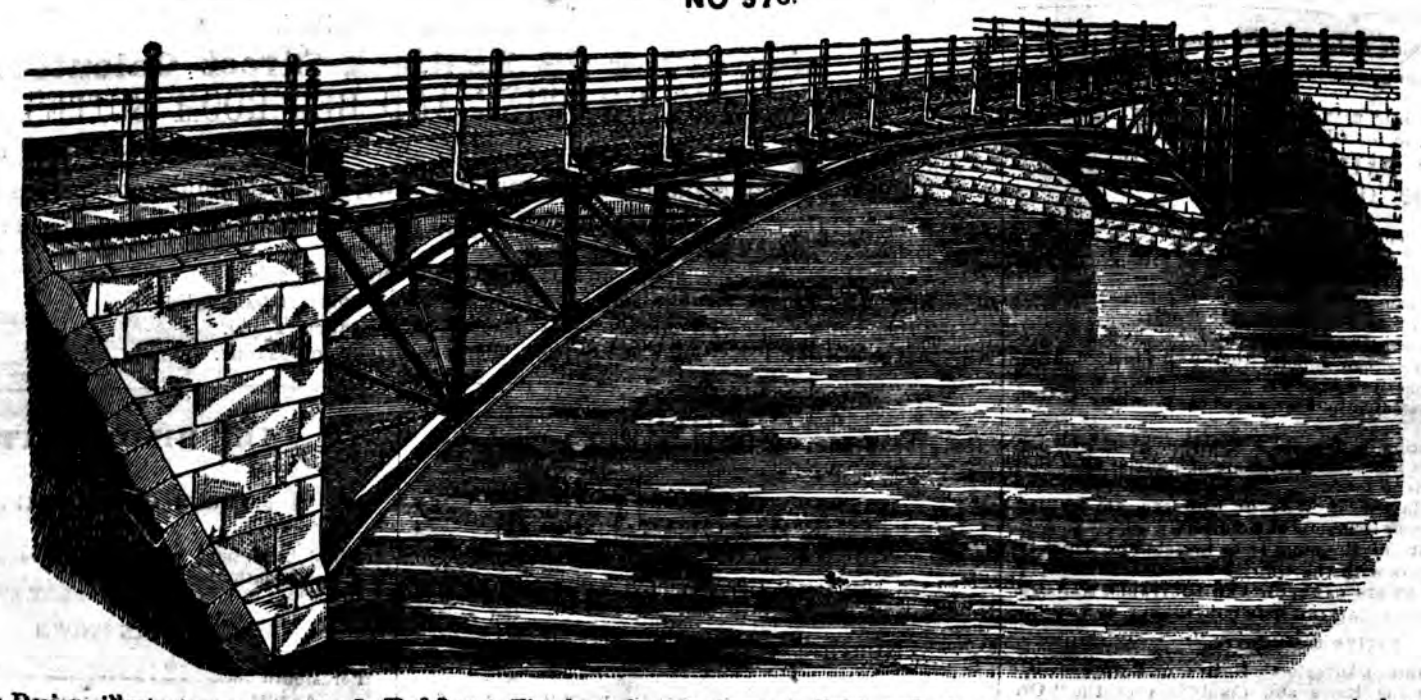

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Strong, accurate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silver, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small *size, jewelled, enamelled* dial, bold figures and hands, shewing *two times* with tempered machinery and dust tight cases for Rs. 7-8 per v. P. P. with spare glass, spring box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says :—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says :—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt, Lucknow, says :—"Some valued it at Rs. 15 and were completely surprised when I told them it only costs Rs. 7-8." Pretty Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies, &c. at Rs. 2 *each*. Mr. J. A. Yelsmore, Satur says :—"The *best goldsmith* of the place values the chain for Rs. 7 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector Sanikutla, says.—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO. BOMBAY 31

C. RINGER & CO.

HAVE IN HAND

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

Homœopathic Medicines, Medicine cases
Medical sundries, and Books, &c., &c.

FOR SALE

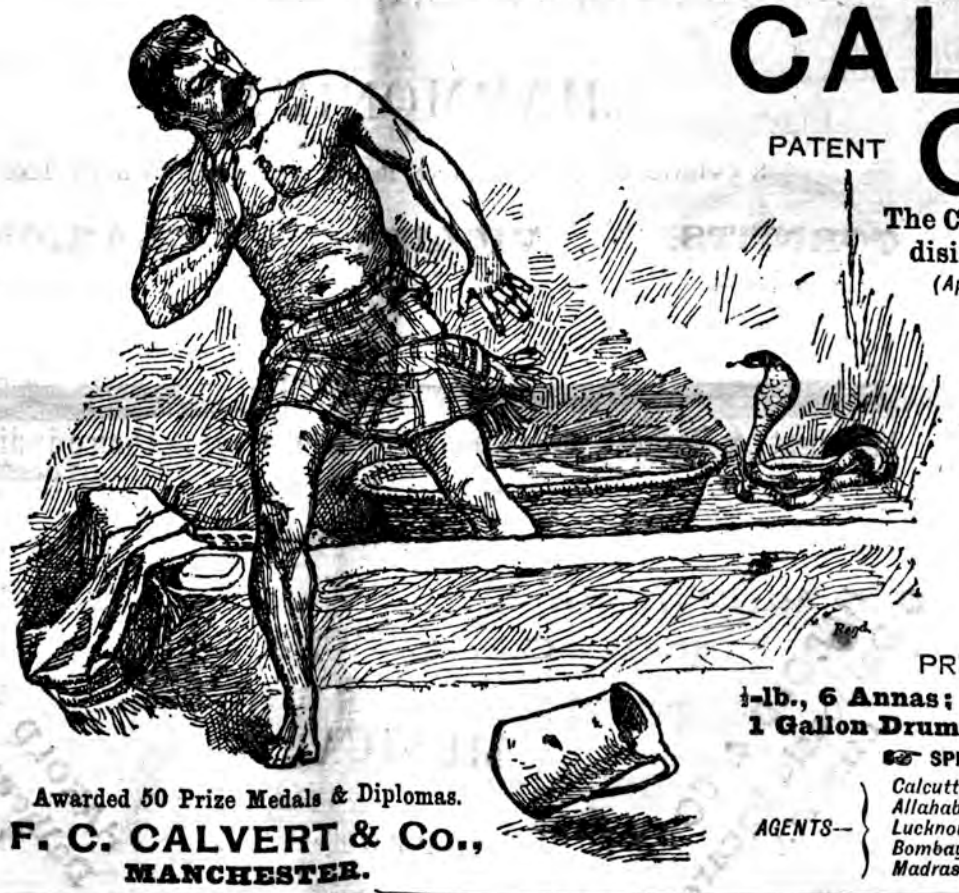
AT

THEIR HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

10, *Hare Street, Calcutta.*

Double distilled waters free from flakers at 0/6/0 a bottle
18

"A Caution to Snakes."



CALVERT'S PATENT CRESOL

The Cheapest and most effective soluble disinfectant for general or Bath use.

(Approved and used by the Bombay Municipality.)

Snakes and other Reptiles avoid places where it is regularly used.

White Ants & Insects generally can be destroyed or driven away by its use.

Cattle or Sheep can be freed from Insects, and value of the wool improved by the Cresol.

PRESIDENCY PRICES.

½-lb., 6 Annas; 1-lb., 12 Annas; 2-lb., Rs. 1-6; 1 Gallon Drum, Rs. 5; 5 Gallon Drum, Rs. 20.

☞ SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE BUYERS.

AGENTS— *Calcutta—BATHGATE & CO.*
Allahabad—J. L. LYELL.
Lucknow—PEAKE, ALLEN & CO.
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Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

F. C. CALVERT & Co.,

MANCHESTER.

GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality ; for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

33 Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LD.,

CALCUTTA

Deposits are now recieved for 12 months atthe rate of 5 (five) per cent per annum.

The 1st June 1889. 121

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE —CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK

26 Secretary and Treasurer.

BALMER LAWRIE & CO.,

103, *Clive Street Calcutta*

Importers of Engines, Boilers, Pulsometer and other Pumps and Pumping Machinery, Englebert's lubricating oil for cylinders and heavy bearings, Steam Pressure Gauges, Spring Pulleys, Machine tools, Steam Hammers, Wire Ropes, both steel and Galvanised iron, Portland Cement, Galvanised corrugated Iron in large quantities and assorted sizes, Ridging, Guttering etc. etc. Sole Agents for Roger's "Rajah" Sugarcane Mills and Ryland's patent "Metal Tubing" poleless tents. Designs furnished free of charge with complete estimates for all kinds of iron Buildings and Bridges and general engineering work 60

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP OF S. K. DAS L. E. JNANANKURA RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা, অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পুর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১০, ১৷৷, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১০, ১৷৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১৷৷ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬৷৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, খারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA

THE

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT".

HAROLD & CO'S

"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices :—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices

"HAROLD-FLTUES"

3 Octaves,4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 150.

HARMONIUMS.

3 Octaves. Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS. From Rs. 50.

VIOLINS. From Rs. 10.

CLARIONET From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300

"THE

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA

MUSICAL

DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

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LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,

CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

21

Advertisements.

TO LET,

As a Nursery Garden, with the fruit, grass and fishing.

The large Garden about 110 biggahs in extent, situated at Kamarhatty on the west side of the Barrackpore Road, 8½ miles from Government House, Calcutta. The garden is full of fruit trees of various description and contains 5 large tanks.

A Free Dispensary and Hospital are being established in the garden and a Free School may also be established there.

A principal condition of the lease will be that the tenant will be bound to keep the garden clear and free from jungle at all times.

For further particulars, apply to the Administrator-General of Bengal, at whose office a plan of the garden can be seen.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.
1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH. 1889. 84

WELL SUITED FOR BOTH THE CALCUTTA AND MOFFUSIL PUBLIC.

Houses for Sale.

One, situated in Talla Bonomally Chatterjee's Lane This is a respectable family dwelling house consisting of 5 rooms two storeyed with 18 cottahs of land Government rent one rupee and odd annas and has a tank. Much space left for addition if necessary. Another nice looking small building at Pikeparah reflecting a picturesque view from the Barrackpore trunk road upon which it stands. Construction entirely pucka and consisting of 9 rooms including a handsome large hall. The tenure is rent free and 23 cottahs, of land in area with pucka wall all sides and a tank inside.

Both the houses are only half an hours journey from the Government house by tramcars, Filtered water and gaslights available and both the houses enjoy all the benefits comforts &c. as in Calcutta but free from all botherations and oppressive taxation prevalent there.

Any one desirous of having properties in the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta will never lose a single moment in either applying or sending to me for informations terms &c. address to care of Baboo N. G. Chatterjee Pikeparah Cossipore Post Calcutta and for personal interview at the office of the Pikeparah Nursery. The price of the land is daily increasing and the demand for it is unquestionable should any one have a mind to remove and settle and to invest his good money profitably then dont fail to negotiate for these properties without delay the prices of which are very moderate and the documents Pucca.

B. C. KURR,
Care of, Baboo N. G. Chatterjee.
Pikeparah.
Cossipore Post
Calcutta. 113

WATER PROOFS

WATER PROOFS

GENTLEMEN'S DRAB COATS.

Rs 4	Length 48, 50 inches.	Rs. 4
Rs. 4-8	Length 52, 54, 56, 58 inches	Rs. 4-8

GENTLEMEN'S DRAB SUITS.
COATS, CAPS, & LEGGINGS.

Rs. 7-8	Length 48-50 inches	Rs. 7-8
Rs. 8	,, 52, 54, 56, 58 ,,	Rs. 8
Leggings...	...	... Rs. 2-4 Pair.
Caps ...	...	... Rs. 1-6 each.

DRAB INVERNESS CAPES.

Rs. 5-10	Length 50 to 58 inches	Rs. 5-10

DRIVING APRONS.

Black or Drab Surface, Tweed Lined Nickle Rings.

Rs. 8	5 ft. by 4 ft. each	Rs. 8
Servants' Coats	... ...	... Rs. 4
Syces Capes	... ...	... Rs. 3

FRANCIS, HARRISON HATHAWAY & Co.,
13, Government Place, Calcutta. 116

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

Used for 100 years. Prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the Hair and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth; also prepared in a Golden Colour.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

A pure non-gritty Tooth Powder. It whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, gives fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

A harmless emollient milk for beautifying the complexion. Removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Roughness and Redness, and produces soft fair and delicate Skin.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE dyes Red or Grey Hair a permanent Brown or Black. Ask Chemists and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, England, and avoid imitations. 67,

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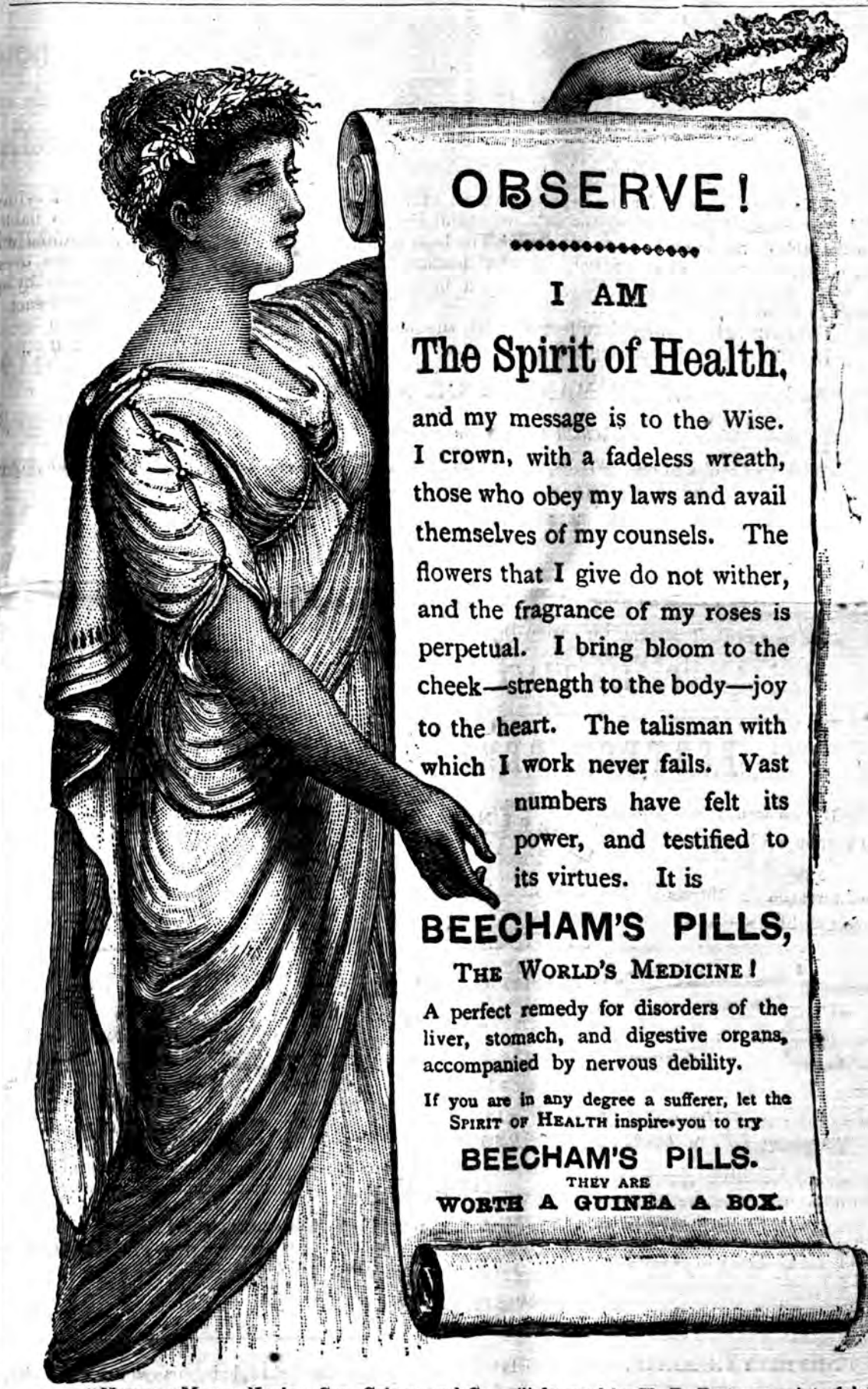

OBSERVE!

I AM

The Spirit of Health,

and my message is to the Wise. I crown, with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring bloom to the cheek—strength to the body—joy to the heart. The talisman with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is

BEECHAM'S PILLS,

THE WORLD'S MEDICINE!

A perfect remedy for disorders of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs, accompanied by nervous debility.

If you are in any degree a sufferer, let the SPIRIT OF HEALTH inspire you to try

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

THEY ARE
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

"NOTICE: Messrs Naylor, Son, Grimes and Co., will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates. 9½*d.* size 9 annas per box 1*s.* ½*d.* size 14 annas per box, 2*s.* 9*d.* size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount."

"Chemists and Store-keepers can obtain the wholesale rates on application."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES, & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street Calcutta.

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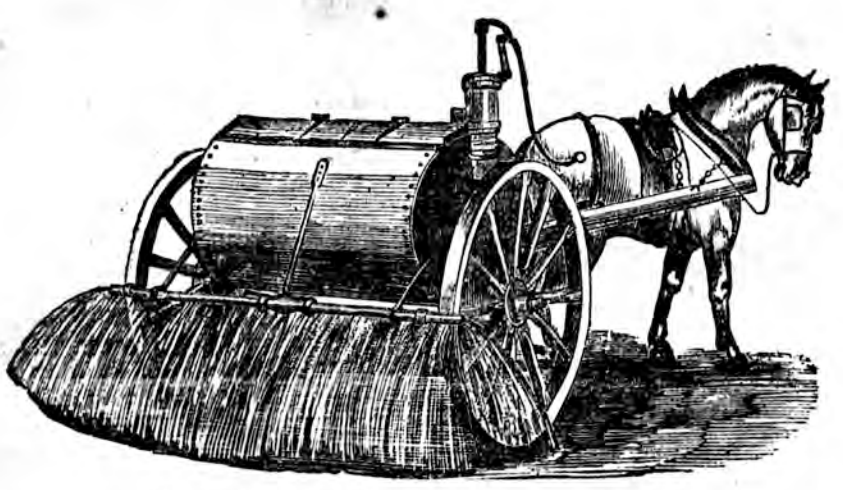
T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

STREET WATERING CART.



To hold 95 gallons. Suitable for a small horse.

This Cart is made for the express purpose of watering streets and highways; it is of cylindrical shape, and placed along the axle instead of across, which prevents the heavy wash so liable to lift the horse or bullock off its legs. The body is made of wrought-iron; it is mounted on strong wrought-iron wheels, fitted with wooden shafts, and an iron distributor to throw water over a wide space. A pump for filling from tank or well may also be added. Can be drawn by a pony or small horse ... ... Rs. 350-0 each
If fitted with pump and 20 feet of I. R. suction hose ... ... „ 400-0 „
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... „ 8-0 „

SWING MANURE OR NIGHT-SOIL CART.

To hold 60 gallons Suitable for a pony.

With two tanks to one carriage, a large quantity of manure can be carted in a short time, one tank being filled while the other is conveyed away.

Price complete, with galvanized iron tank fitted, with our improved secure cover ... ... Rs. 155-0 each
Extra tanks ... ... „ 70-0 „
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... „ 8-8 „

Ten per cent. Discount for cash with order

T. E. THOMSON & CO.. LD. 71

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

34, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

Major General Murray, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, writes :—

Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, C. B., writes :—

I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

23

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar. We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address :— Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street Calcutta. 25

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO
LIMITED.
Established 1861.

Capital fully Subscribed	... £	2,500,000
Capital paid-up	... „	250,000
Funds, and property in hand exceed	... £	2,600,000

The rates of premium for Life Assurance have been carefully constructed upon the most reliable data available, and while moderate to the assured, will be found to stand the test of time.

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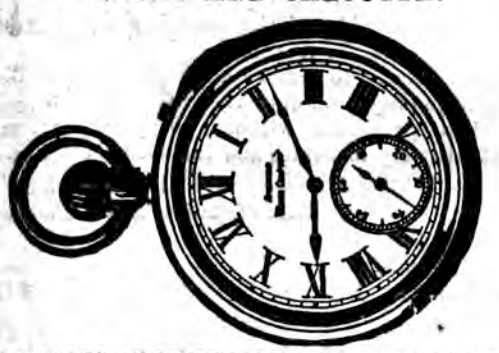

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